



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

regardless of the extreme caution which they had used, Fate played against them, for there soon appeared on the scene the most unwelcome of all callers, to wit, the town marshal. The arm of the law proceeded to gather them into the fold; all were indicted for gaming; Twilley was convicted, and appeals. The Court of Appeals of Georgia holds that the offense constitutes gaming, for the evidence showed that there was something more in the way of temptation than the mere playing of an innocent game of cards. The drinks furnished the inducement, and the court refuses to believe, in view of the great value of whisky in Hancock county, that any one of the players possessed sufficient generosity to furnish the stake gratuitously. The court remarks: "Apparently the law against gaming, as well as against the sale of liquor, is most vigorously enforced in Hancock county * * * when the citizens of the town are compelled to resort to the cemetery to play cards for drinks, and when, even in that secluded spot, they don't have a ghost of a chance."

A Warning to Lawyers.—Judge Furman, of the Criminal Court of Appeals of Oklahoma, in *Crawford v. Ferguson*, 115 Pacific Reporter, gives the following warning to Oklahoma attorneys: "In every volume of our published reports we have announced that lawyers should try their cases upon their actual merits, and should act with perfect fairness toward the courts and opposing counsel. We now go further, and give 'fair warning' that, if there are any members of the profession in Oklahoma who are not disposed to heed this friendly admonition, they will consult their own interest by removing from the state, if they desire to escape disbarment proceedings and keep out of the penitentiary. No lawyer will be permitted to enjoy any benefits arising from illegal or unfair conduct on his part, if we can possibly prevent it. We earnestly request all trial judges in the state to rigidly pursue the same course, it matters not who the attorneys may be. Some lawyers act as though they thought that because Oklahoma is a new state that they can act as they please, and that any kind of conduct will be tolerated. In this they are greatly mistaken, as some of them will discover to their sorrow. A tricky and dishonest lawyer is a most dangerous member of society, and he brings the profession into disrepute. Law is an honorable profession, and most of the lawyers are honorable men, and it is the duty of the courts to protect society and the profession itself against unworthy men."